

THE PROGRESS.

GEO. HILL, JR., EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1863.

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and notices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will be over till the next day. The Weekly Progress will be ready Saturday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

Wm. LINGHAM, Jr., editor of the *Army & Navy Journal*, 33 School st., Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscription on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS.

2d Congressional District.

	Pigt.	Foster.	Wills.
Newbern	78	21	
Portsmouth	38		
Newport	50		
Swanwick	49		
Reafoot	95	61	57
Cape Lookout Banks	21		26
Morehead City	31		
Trent	33	13	
Kilmacketh	12	30	
Chickamacoma	3	23	
Lake Landing	12		
Oreacoke	44	1	
Hunting Quarters	19	2	7
Cedar Island	22		
Straits	16	6	4
Davis Shore	8		
Harlowe Creek	3		
Currituck	42		
Swan Quarter	504	167	100

Majority for Pigt. 437. Whole number of votes thus far 850.

Editorial Melange.

Many thanks to Capt. Wilson, of the steam, or General Meigs, for a copy of the *New York Herald*, of the 4th inst.

Our weekly will contain all the latest war news up to our going to press, and will be ready for delivery at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Martinique, which the Alabama makes her coaling port, is the extreme eastern limit of the Caribbean Sea, 12,000 miles southeast of Florida. It is the most northern of the windward group of islands, fifty miles long by ten or fifteen broad, having a fertile soil and several good harbors. It was among the first lands discovered on this side of the Atlantic, having been visited and possessed by the Spaniards in 1493. The French settled there in 1653; and the British held it from 1794 to 1802. They took it again from the French in 1809 and kept it till 1814. The population is 15,000.

It was rumored in Hong Kong that a large body of Russian troops are coming from the Amoor to aid the Chinese Government in the capture of Ningpo, and to put down the rebellion.

The Japanese, not to be behind other nations, have ordered two-sloops-of-war and one gunboat, mounting in all 64 guns, to be constructed in this country. This is to be the beginning of a complete Japanese navy.

Rhode Island has borrowed \$600,000, at a premium of more than 8 per cent, and she has offered \$1,600,000 on the same terms. We should like to see the biggest and proudest and richest of the States of secession come within Armstrong gun shot of a business transaction like that which Rhode Island finds it as easy to get through as to reverence the memory of Roger Williams.

One of our New York exchanges says that the vestry of Trinity Church have decided to introduce gas therein. Up to the present time only candles have been used, which, though shedding a "dim religious light," which is highly ecclesiastical, are not highly satisfactory. Orders have been sent to Coventry, England, for the two standards for the chancel, which will be fourteen feet high, each one provided with forty burners. The rest of the church will be lighted by circles of jets around each column, as in St. Paul's Methodist Church in Fourth avenue.

Quite an excitement prevails in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Moorehead, Pike & Co., have succeeded in discovering a large quantity of silver ore on the farm of Zebulon Cooper, of Slippery Rock township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and have entered into an article of agreement, and are going on immediately to mine and erect machinery to work the same.

The North Carolina Senate, with two dissenting voices, have passed a resolution condemning the arrest of the Rev. J. R. Graves, now in Castle Thunder on the charge of disloyalty, and calling for his return to this State, that his case may be investigated in North Carolina.

The stock of the woolen mills is reaching high figures. The Salisbury Mills sold in Boston on Friday for \$250, for \$106 par value; and the Washington Mill at Lawrence, which has advanced some 30 per cent, in the last month, touched \$145.

The California papers are again agitating the subject of dividing the State. The population is estimated at about 600,000. The chief part of the population is between the 37th and 39th parallel. North of the 30th parallel is a large region with a population equal to Kansas, South of the 37th parallel is a district as populous as Oregon.

On Monday evening, an Irish girl named Margaret Corner, in Manchester, N. H., went into a store under the pretense of making a purchase, and while there stole a muff. She was detected in the act, and handed over to the police, who put her up in the upper room of a building, the usual place for confining women under arrest. She attempted to lower herself to the pavement by means of her skirt, but fell a distance of twenty feet, striking upon her head, causing almost instant death.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURG.

Rebels Driven Back and Their Right Flank Turned.

Enemy's Intrenchments Carried by Storm.

Capt. GWYNNE, of the Gunboat Benton, Mortally Wounded.

None of the River Gunboats but the Benton in the Fight.

Non-Arrival of Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut at the Scene of Action.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 3, 1863.

Despatches from General Sherman, on the battle field at Vicksburg, received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, December 27, give the following intelligence:—

Gen. Sherman debarked his forces on the left bank of the Mississippi river, ten miles above its mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg.

After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the rebel gunboats Gen. Sherman encountered the enemy in force.

A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg and their intrenched works on the hills by shells.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms with the two bayous intervening. During the night pontons were constructed, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the rebels.

Under the cover of the undergrowth, at daylight on Sunday a concerted advance was made by General Sherman's force. General Steel held the left, Gen. Morgan and Gen. Blair the centre, and Gen. A. L. Smith the right.

Gen. Steel turned the enemy's right so as to connect with Gen. Morgan's division, which had become separated by swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe.

The rebels in front of Gen. Morgan's and Gen. Smith's divisions were intrenched on high rising ground.

This position was finally carried by storm. The gunboats did not co-operate, but the Benton engaged the rebel fortifications at Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of the Benton's crew were killed, and Capt. Gwynne, her commander, was mortally wounded.

In Saturday's fight the Fifty-eighth Ohio, the Eighth Missouri and the Second Kentucky sustained considerable loss.

Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected to co-operate in the movement, but had not arrived at the scene of the conflict.

CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

FIVE DAYS' SEVERE FIGHTING.

FOUR LINES OF REBEL WORKS TAKEN.

Great Pertinacity of Gen. Sherman.

He Does His Work Without Help From Farragut and Banks.

Cairo, Jan. 3, 1863.

The Memphis Bulletin, just received, says the steamer Rattler has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday morning. Up to Monday morning Gen. Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defense, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered.

This line was just two miles from Vicksburg. There was no firing between Gen. Sherman and the city but a truce work of the railroad.

Before taking the fortifications, Gen. Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shoreport Railroad, which was successfully accomplished.

Gen. Sherman was reinforced Sunday night by 4,000 men from Gen. Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole Union force at Vicksburg is now 50,000.

At the latest accounts we had captured ten guns and 700 prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The steamer Middle Tennessee was fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation the Rattler burned the town.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 4, 1863.

Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the Naval Commanders were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Gen. Sherman was inland, three miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged.

From rebel sources, I learn that *The Grenada Appeal*, of the 31st says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburg.

Since the late raids this department, except the troops of the river, have subsisted off the country. There will be but little in Northern Mississippi to support guerrillas in a few weeks more.

U. S. GRANT, Major Gen. Commanding.

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U. S. GRANT, Major Gen. Commanding.

BATTLE OF MUFFREESBORO.

Five Days of Terrible Fighting.

GREAT & GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The Rebels Run Away in the Night.

Their Army Utterly Demoralized.

OUR FORCES IN PURSUIT.

Fearful Slaughter of the Rebels.

Official Report from General Rosecrans.

A Clear and Soldier-Like Statement.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF OUR TROOPS.

They Do Their Work Every Time.

GLORY FOR THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, In front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3, Via Nashville, Jan. 4, 1863.

Major Gen. Halleck, Gen-in-Chief, Washington.

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns. Gen. McCook by Nolansville Pike; Gen. Thomas from the camp at Franklin's Pike, via Wilson's Pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro.

Our left and centre met with strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky, bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee's camp a mile and a half from Nolansville, and occupied the place.

Gen. Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Leverage.

Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolansville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, who found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro.

Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek, and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the center, which not only held its own, but advanced, until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst. the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d, there was skirmishing along the front, with threats of an attack, until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the army advanced, throwing a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by the division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods and advancing in line of battle three lines deep.

They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed, and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. Negley's division of General Morton's pioneer brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty.

The first day's fighting was very severe. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It had been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

Camp near Murfreesboro, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major Gen. Halleck, Gen-in-Chief: Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and center being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was made to me at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the center, the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River at evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospital at 5500, and our dead at 1000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut. Col. Gersche, whose capacity and gentlemanly bearing had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration.

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Later from Mexico.

The French at Jalapa—Proclamation by Gen. Forey—The French Plan of Operations—How they are Supplied with Provisions—The Proposed Attack on Puebla.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes the following to that journal:

JALAPA, Dec. 1,